THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 9, 1857.

Ministers Morse and Bowlin are here. Gen. Cass requests them to remain until after the next mail from Panama. If President Herran's instructions shall not then authorize an adjustment, forcible means to obtain reparation may be expected. We have six vessels, two hundred guns and fifteen

hundred men at Aspinwall and Panama.

No intelligence at the War Department confirms the reported defeat of Col. Summer on the Plains, but an uneasy feeling prevails.

The architects have just discovered the Rotunda walls to be too weak to bear the new iron dome. Its construction will therefore be suspended, and the immense expenditure already incurred will be lost. Strengthening the walls sufficiently involves nearly the removal and renewal of the old Capitol

Ex-Senator Cooper, ex-Minister McLane, Reverdy Johnson and other distinguished lawyers are here defending the dropped naval officers. Captains Henry and Ritchie are to be tried next week.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 9, 1857. The Navy Department this morning received a let ter from Capt. Hudson, 'commander of the Niagara

ter from Capt. Hudson, 'commander of the Niagara dated June 27, in which he says:

"I have the honor to report that a ship load of the telegraphic cable has just been got alongside this ship, which we shall at once commence coiling into the forehold. We have a promise of a second vessel, now nearly full, on the 31st, and shall commence coiling from her into the wardroom tier abaft. During the time in which we shall be coiling from the vessels into their districts or separate tiers, we shall coil away on this ship 100 miles in 24 hours. As I stated in my letter of the 22d inst, the two vessels above referred to

this ship 100 miles in 24 hours. As I stated in my letter of the 22d inst., the two vessels above referred to bring off about 750 miles of the cable."

R. S. Stephens, the Special Superintendent for the sale of the Trust Lands in Kansas belonging to the Kaskask'a, Piankeshaw and Peoria Indians, informs the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that a large number of persons were present from every State in the Union; that the best state of feeling prevailed, and that there was therefore no necessity—as it was anticipated there would be—for making a requisition for troops. Nearly every piece of land claimed by the settlers was taken at its valuation. What was not thus taken brought generally \$3 an acre.

The President has recognized the following Peruvian Consuls: Adolphe A. Cay, at Charleston; Richard B. Fitzgerald, at Baltimore; Santiago Cancia Bello, at Boston, and Samuel J. Christian, at Philadelphia.

delphia.

J. W. Davidson has been appointed Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois, vice Nye, resigned; S. H. Parker, Postmaster at Geneva, vice Lewis, and H. H. F. Perry Postmaster at Wheeling, vice Cracroft.

LEAVENWORTH, July 6-via Boonville, July 9. The examination of Haller, charged with the murder of Lyle, resulted in his committal for trial at the District Court. The prisoner was conveyed to the Fort for safe-keeping and protection until the excitement about the murder has subsided.

VISIT TO MRS. W. L. MARCY.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Thursday, July 9, 1857. Ex-President Pierce, Ex-Governor Hunt, Postmaster Brett of Washington, and several other distinguished gentlemen arrived here on the morning train from Albany on a visit to Mrs. William L. Marcy, and have taken rooms at the Sans Souci Hotel. understand Gen. Pierce leaves for Boston by way of Springfield on the 2 o'clock train this atternoon.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 9, 1857.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Magnetic Tele-

At a meeting of the Directors of the Magnetic Telegraph Company, held in this city yesterday, a dividend of 2 per cent was declared, payable on and after the 20th inst. At the same meeting a dividend of 2 per cent on the capital stock of the Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company, payable on and after the 31st inst. was authorized

At a subsequent meeting of the stockholders of the Company, Win. M. Swain was reflected President;
Joseph Sador, Secretary, and George H. Hunt, Treasurer. The old Board of Directors, with the exception of Mr. Riggs of Washington, who declined to serve, were reflected.

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.

[An incorrect version of the subjoined dispatch was printed in the morning papers]

St. Louis, Wednesday, July 8, 1857.

Reliable advices from Fort Randall state that the band of Sioux Indians who last Spring committed the murders and other outrages at Sprint Lake, Minnesota, are now encamped near the head waters of James River, 60 miles from Fort Pierre. It is probable that troops will be sent after them.

FIRE AT DAVENPORT, IOWA. St. Louis, Taursday, July 9, 1856.
Thirty tenements were burned at Davenport, Iowa, on the 6th inst. Loss \$30,000; partially insured.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

By the arrival at this port of the bark Wales we have dates from Buenos Ayres to May 6. Yellow fever, for the first time, is now desolating Monte Video, La Cronica says:

Mente Video. La Cronica says:

"Montevideo has for fifteen years been the scapegoat, laden with all the sins of the Argentine Nations. A seige of ten years, and her fertile field for ten years over-run by the hordes of Oribe and Rosas; the fusion of Rosas and Oribe; the Brazilian occupation and the Yellow Fever have bled her drop by drop, impoverished her, decimated her, annihilated her after a manner. So that she now lies prostrate and unable to rise from her unhappy condition.

The plague has been very heavy is Montevideo, and the Buenos Ayreans have contributed large sums to relieve the distress. Gov. Obligado headed the list with a subscription of one thousand silver dollars. The existence of fever in Montevideo has been of benefit to Buenos Ayres. The most rigid regulations are enforced there. The Government has imposed a quarantine of fifteen days upon all vessels from Montevideo, and two members of the House of Representatives, who violated the quarantine, were immediately arrested and put back on board of their vessel. The streets have all been cleaned and repayed; the dwellings all repaired and whitewashed inside and out, so that it is said the city looks as if it had its face washed. The advent of Winter, just commencing at our dates, would, it was thought, prevent the introduction of the pertilence to Buenos Ayres.

The Legislature of the Province was in session when

The Legislature of the Province was in session when The Legislature of the Province was in session when the Wales sailed. The Governor's Message is a very long document, and descants upon a variety of topics, representing the country to be in a flourishing condi-tion. Gov. Obligado states that European emigration to the Plats has very sensitive increased within the year, and the Government has taken every measure to year, and the Government has taken every measure to attact as many emigrants as possible. The Special Commissioners of the Government have taken meas-Commissioners of the Government have taken measures to secure a large influx of emigrants, and have published a variety of decuments in Europe, setting forth the advantages to be gained by a removal to the banks of the Plate. A Commission has be founded to take care of the emigrants upon their arrival and the Legislature has passed a law to pay all the landing and consulate expenses of the new comers. Funds have also been set aside for the maintenance of the emigrants for a week after their arrival, and an organized system has been arranged to procure settlements for the passengers as soon as possible. Emigrants are in demand in Buenos Ayres. Among other improvements, the Government has established a School Cemmission, and it is apparently needed. The lamentable state of ignorance prevailing in the country may be supposed from he fact that in Buenos Ayres there are 57,000 children of an age to attend school, and but 11,000 of these receive the benefit of instruction of any kind.

Is it true that Mr. Fernando Wood has levied upon his late Policemen the amount required to pay the costs of carrying his case before the Court of Appeals? We have heard of one of these men who had to pawn his watch to pay his share.

DEAD RABBIT DEMONSTRATION.

MEETING OF THE NINETEENTH WARD WOODITES. SPEECH AND LETTER OF THEIR CHIEF.

The following notice appeared in the advertising solumns of the "Dead Rabbit" organ and other morn-

columns of the "Dead Rabbit" organ and other morning journals of yesterday:

NENTERBYH WARD—REPEAL REPEAL—The citizens of the Niseteenth Ward, without distinction of party, are requested to meet in Hamilton-square, on Thursday, July 9, 1857, at 8 octock, for the purpose of taking measures to effect a repeal of the odions and tyrannical laws passed by the Legislature of this State at the last session. Also to take into consideration the practicability of effecting a division of the State by organizing a new one from the five southern counties, thereby severing our connection with a people who, through their representatives, deprive us of the right of self-government, oripple our energies, impose on us taxation without representation, and in order that we may once more become "free and independent" The meeting will be addressed by the Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York; the Hon, John Kelly, Conrad Swack-hamer, eag. Dr. Merkle, Wm. J. Rose, esg., and several other chiment speakers. By order THOS. McSPEDON, Ch'n. DENNIS J. FLYNS. Secretary.

Precisely at 8 o'clock our reporter arrived at Hamil-

Precisely at 8 o'clock our reporter arrived at Hamilton square. There he found three capacious stands erected, in the vicinity of which were gathered small knots of men and boys numbering perhaps a hundred, knots of men and boys numbering perhaps a hundred, all told. Many of the number were Irish laborers, a few were roughs, and occasionally there was a citizen. Mr. Twomey, late Captain of the Nineteenth Ward Wood Police, was on the principal stand arranging the reporters tables. Several other gentlemen, office holders or seekers, were engaged in perfecting arrangements for the meeting, with apparent misgivings as to the success, judging from the slim attendance.

But the subsequent arrival of a tenor drum brought an accession of 200 or 300, and later in the evening a brass band, which had paraded the Ward, brought into the source sufficient to make an aggregate, with

brass band, which had paraded the Ward, brought into the square sufficient to make an aggregate, with those attracted by other means, of from 1,200 to 1,500 men, boys, women and children.

The assemblage was made principally of hard cases; and though the call was made "for citizens without distinction of party," yet the countenances of nearly all present presented the villainous characteristics which are usual with Fernando Woods' followers. The Dead Rabbits of the Nineteenth Ward, or if this he not the pages adopted there, the crowd connected

which are usual with Fernando Woods' followers. The Dead Rabbits of the Nineteenth Ward, or if this be not the name adopted there, the crowd connected by chords of sympathy with that distinguished organization in the Sixth Ward, were out in large numbers and composed fully one-half of the meeting.

At 8½ o'clock, ex-Ald. Towle called the meeting to order, and nominated Ald. McSpedon as President. The nomination was acceded to. The President, in a few vehement remarks, called this a great occasion, and said he was proud to be called to preside over it. It was the first meeting called to obtain a repeal of the obnoxious laws passed by the Black Republican Legislature. He considered his position an honor. They—the people of the Nineteenth Ward—the rural district—" the outskirts"—had resolved to act. What had the Legislature done? They had forced laws upon this city without being asked. Though they had appealed to the Courts, and had had a decision which surprised them [Mr. McSpedon looked sympathetically at Capt. Twomey], they had yet the means of ridding themselves of it. They would show that they in the rural districts of the Nineteenth Ward would protest as long as a drop of blood remained in their veins [Tremendous cheers]. This was the first of a series of meetings which would be held. It would not stop here, but would go through they had got the best of us now, we would not be controlled by such men as were used in the Legislative halls last Winter.

A list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was then put in nomination, a majority of which bore Irish,

show this party that, though they had got the best of us now, we would not be controlled by such men as were used in the Legislative halls last Winter.

A list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was then put in nomination, a majority of which bore Irish, some Gernan, and a few American names. These being elected, one of the Secretaries read about two yards of bombastic preamble and sounding resolutions. The preamble recited something about "the theory of government," "sovereignty of the people," &c.; "that governments are for the whole and not for the majority;" "that all have the right to enjoy certain privileges and powers, independent of interference of the people of any other county, city or town;" "that self-government is the right of each municipality," &c.; and that "the nascrupulous and mercenary clique of politicans for flagrantly corrupt purposes have deprived us of the right to self-government [an inveterate Black Republican wag added sotto roce, "and to stuff the ballot-boxes"] by enforcing upon us a scheme of government inefficient in its character." In view of this lengthy preamble the resolutions protest against the civility of the Legislature in the enactment of the various bills enumerated by them [the Metropolitan Police and Excise bills, as in duty bound, were groaned at sepulchrally]. The writer of the resolutions has discovered the fact that the way to obtain relief from this odions legislation is by sending the right kind of intellectual and moral material to Albany. The next resolution being very funny is printed in full:

Resolved That we carnestly invite our fellow-citizens in other counties, cities and towns of this State, and of the Union [the wag aforesid said the Union was probably put in with the view of colonization] to heed the lesson illustrated by our present municipal degradation ere it he too late and the foot of the colonization] to heed the lesson illustrated by our present municipal degradation ere it he too terms by every principle embodied in the American Bill of Rig

every principle embodied in the American Bull of Rights to stop the advancing tide of centralized corruption and oscipation. But in case the country refuses to repeal the obnox-ious laws, the Dead Rabbits suggest the following in-genious mode of procedure:

Resolved, That in view of the acts of legislation before men-tioned, and of their actual and possible results, we hold that the time has come when it is expedient to consider whether the po-litical connection between us and those who tyranically assume to be our masters should not be severed and all proper and legal necaures be adopted to eract the lower counties of New York into a new State, and thus to add a new star in the east to our alorious constellation.

The last resolution thanks public servants of the

Democratic party generally for their aid, and exalts Fernando Wood to the pinnacle of political and moral virtue, making no allusion whatever to the Marvine forgeries and swindles.

The President then offered a preamble and resolutions similar in their import; and the whole batch was detected letter in the expanse.

tions similar in their import; and the whole batch was adopted later in the evening.

The President then announced that the Mayor had been expected to be present up to 3 o'clock, but at that hour had stated to him it would be impossible to come. But he (the President) was bent on letting the Mayor see this demonstration, and he moved that a Committee of two be appointed to take his (the President's) carriage, which was waiting, and at once proceed to Mayor Wood's residence in Bloomingdale Road, and convey him here. The proposition was carried, and the committee appointed. But in the mean time the President said he would read the Mayor's letter, as follows:

Mayor's Office, July 9, 1857.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, July 9, 1857.

To the Citizens of the Nincteenth Ward.

GENTLEMEN: I regret that it will be impossible for me to be present at the restinguish. MAYOR'S OFFICE, July 9, 1857.

To the Citizens of the Nineteenth Word.

Gentlemen: I regret that it will be impossible for me to be present at the meeting this evening; a slight indisposition, which I fear will be increased by exposure to the night air, must suffice as my excuse. Besides, I have doubts as to the propriety of the Mayor of this character. Under other circumstances it would afford me pleasure to be there, and say many things respecting the late unfortunate disturbances in this city, and their direct and remote causes, as well as to appeal to the people to arouse themselves in support of our ancient chartered rights, and in condemnation of those who have taken them away.

It now remains for the people of New-York to stand up boldly in behalf of the great principles of municipal liberty, and by united and determined action at the polls to hurl our tyrant masters from their ill gotten power. I know the Democracy of the Nineteenth Ward well, too well not to feel sure that they will do their duty. They have always proved reliable, and wil not be found wanting now.

Very respectfully, &c.

To Alderman McSpedon.

Central Swackhamer then addressed the meeting.

To Alderman McSpenon.

Control Swackhamer then addressed the meeting and from a remark he made to the President in an Corrad Swackhamer then addressed the meeting, and from a remark he made to the President in an under tone, it was suggested that he was talking against time. It was this: "Hurry up, Mac, with "another speaker, I can't talk but five minutes more;" and he didn't. Before the five minutes were

"another speaker, I can't talk but five minutes more;" and he didn't. Before the five minutes were up he retired, and
Mr. Henry H. Morange of the Dead Rabbit Central Committee took his place. Mr. Morange began by saying that he would state to the meeting confidentially that we had been most damnably imposed upon. Based upon a remark of Mr. Swackhamer's about the quibbling of lawyers, Mr. M. proceeded to advertise the fact that he was a lawyer himself, that as such he did quibble himself, and that he should be happy to do so in behalf of his audience. He said that when an act was declared to be a law we must obey it, but he helieved the citizens in the center of the State, along our canals, would come to the rescue of municipal freedom. He acceded to the idea of a new State, with this slight modification: New-Jersey, according to the popular idea, was a foreign country, and he thought we might, by fillibustering, steal the northern part of that unfortunate territory, and, by adding it to New-York, Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richnond and Westchester Counties, make out a State that would astonish the world considerably, if not more. Mr. Morange said it was useless to talk about reforming this and that. The State was unfortunately so prejudiced that nothing would be able to effare that projudice. The men who ruled this State, ruled it because they wasted pap. He presumed his andience knew what pap was, at least those who had children (which, he confessed, he had not), but if there were any who didn't know, he would inform them what it was. Pap was pap. He then went into a learned historical and geographical dissertation about Queen Victoria, William of Normandy, the walls of London and gates thereof, in the midst of which the band struck up the "Anvil Chorus," and as his sonerous voice was drowned by the sounds of a

dezen base horns, Mr. Morange gave up the cratorical

dezen base horns, Mr. Morange gave up the oratorical ghost.

The President stated that he had expected the Hon. John Kelly to be present, but he had not come. He then preceded to introduce "Mr. Newell, a grandson of Gen. Stark," which gentleman made a speech. His oratorical efforts will never make Mr. Newell as celebrated as his illustrious grandfather, and if he ever becomes illustrious for anything it will probably be for being "the grandson of Gen. Stark." But Mr. Newell, too, was interrupted by the arrival of the carriage with the Mayor. The cheers were long and loud, and the Mayor alighted and was escorted to the stand. When the cheers had subsided he addressed the assemblinge as ollows:

Fellow-citizens—I have responded to your call [cheers], although laboring under some slight indisposition from a cold; and although with doubts as to the sition from a cold; and although with doubts as to the propriety of my appearing on an occasion of this character at this time; and although I had sent, to-night, a letter of declination, yet the Committee whom you did me the honor to send me have so faithfully and energetically discharged their duty, that I had but to obey your call and am here before you [Cheers]. And I appear, my fellow-citizens, in my individual and personal capacity as Fernando Wood, one of your own fellow-citizens, one of yourselves, and not as Mayor Wood, or the Chief Magistrate of the City of New-York. And the few words I propose to say to you appear, my fellow-citizens, in my individual and personal capacity as Fernando Wood, one of your own fellow-citizens, one of yourselves, and not as Mayor Wood, or the Chief Magistrate of the City of New-York. And the few words I propose to say to you will be said in my individual and personal capacity, as ore of the sovereign people, and not as an official of the Corporation of the city. Therefore it is I say that I am with you in this great and glorious resistance to the usurpation and tyranny of our masters at Albany [Cheers]. I am with you and the sovereign people in an appeal from the Court of Appeals to the people—to that corrector of all power, whether it be Judicial, Legislative or Executive. I am with you in the executions and obedieuce to all laws, and I am with you in repealing and resisting at the ballot-box aff, laws which are oppressive, tyramical and repugaant to the institutions of this free Republic [Cheers]. Thank God you reside in a nation where the Almighty has created every man with equal political riguts; that here you are guaranteed by the Constitution of the courtry the inalienable right to elect your own representative—that you have certain inherent constitutional and inalienable perrogatives which no Court which no Legislature, which no dictum can wrest from you [A Voice—And no King]. And let me say to you, fellow-citizens, that in this country tyrants cannot exist long—that here under an election system where all representation, whether they be legislative or judicisi, must sooner or later return to the people and give an account of their stewardship and present their record for indorsement or repudiation; that here in these broad masses you have it in your power by the voices of her electors to repeal. **repud.** REFEAL!* and reject the ingrates and traitors who have deceived and betrayed you [Cheers]. Now, fellow-citizens, as odious as are the laws under which we suffer, as repuganant as have been the acts of the Legislature to our pride, and to our inherent rights; as odious as they you every argument which I could think of in enabling you to arrive at correct conclusions upon this subject. I can only say in conclusion that I return you my sincere thanks for your many favors. It has always been my good fortune whenever I came before the people of the city of New-York for their suffrages to have them give me a ready response. The masses and more especially the masses of my adopted fellow-citizens have always rendered me energetic and unantered to the control of the control of

The Mayor then retired from the stand and returned home in the carriage, and the meeting adjourned.

THE FLATBUSH AVENUE STABBING AFFRAY.

Coroner Radding of Brooklyn proceeded yesterday morning to make an investigation into the cause of th death of Francis Mahady, who was stabbed on the 4th of July at the Mount Prospect Hotel on Flatbush avenue. The following Jury were impanneled: Richard S. Newman, B. Campbell, Michael Welsh, James Mc-Coy, Peter Dunn, Francis McNeeley, Patrick Kildare, John McGee, Alfred Horton and H. H. Sandford.

Dr. Arnold Hallet was sworn—Testified to making a post mortem examination of the body of deceased about 15 hours after death; he was assisted by Drs. George Cebran and Van Duyne; found a wound about 13 inches to the right of the median line of the chest, between the sixth and seventh ribs, the wound passing obliquely upward, backward, and inward, severing the cartilages of the fifth and sixth ribs, transfixing the right brondus and penetrating the lung and pulmonary vessels; the cavity of the chest was filled with serum and congulated blood; the wound was about it of an inch in length externally; it must have been inflicted with a sharp instrument; it was a very clean puncture; a common jack-knife would produce such a wound; to give such a wound the man might have been standing to the right of the person who was struck, or the person struck might have been standing over the person who struck the blow, and the blow been struck with the left hand—either would be reasonable suppositions; he lived some time after receiving the wound; its whole extent was three inches; the immediate cause of death was hemorrhage proceeding from this wound. Dr. Wm. H. Van Duyne corroborated the above

proceeding from this wound.

Dr. Wm. H. Van Duyne corroborated the above statement.

Thomas Mechan was next examined, and testified that he was at a dance which was had at McCarty's on Seturday; the dance was had in a shed in the rear of the hotel; quite a large party were there engaged in darcing and enjoying themselves; saw nothing of the origin of the disturbance, but saw Mahady very much excited and a man named Casey trying to get him quiet; Mahady resisted him and pushed him away, when Mahady went off; did not see Mahady afterward but when he was stabbed; this muss was outside the door of the shed where the dance was; after this disturbance saw one mandown on the ground and the two McCarty's over him; saw Patrick McCarty try to save him and Joseph try to kick at him; don't know who he was; afterward saw three of the McCarty's get at Butler and beat him; one of them, I think, got him by the hair and punished him; afterward saw Patrick McCarty walk away and cry out that he was stabbed; saw Barney Butler go up the hill with the knife after the stabbing.

John Watson of Pacific street, between Bergen and Wyckoff streets, saw the deceased standing in the street in front of McCarty's about 6 o'clock on Satunday afternoon; he was standing, and said he was stabbed; openel his shirt and saw the wound; did not say who stabbed him; had seen a disturbance there from the stoop opposite; saw a man down, and two or three around who appeared to be excited against him; saw no knife used or blow given; do not know who the prostrate man was.

Charles Smith, swern—Saw nothing of the disturb-

the prostrate man was.

Charles Smith, sworn—Saw nothing of the disturbance: was at work with Butler and two or three others in the afternoon.

Jeremiah Denovan of 151 Smith street testified to

Jeremiah Denovan of 151 Smith street testified to seeing the disturbance referred to; about 3 o'clock an old man named Keenan came to the door of the shed, insisted on going in, and was refused, when he threw down the door; Francis Mahady then took Keenan away; afterward another disturbance took place in the street; saw a man down, and Patrick McCarty trying to save him by throwing himself down upon him; saw Joseph McCarty kick the man that was down; I then went into the house, and after a time heard a noise outside; saw Francis Mahady excited and took held of him; he got away, and afterward saw Patrick McCarthy run into the street, and say that he was stabbed; said Barney Bufler did it; looked back at the crowd and saw Bufler have a knife in his that he was stabbed; said Barney Butler did it; looked back at the crowd and saw Butler have a knife in his hand, and Mathew McCarty following him; went to prevent him from getting too near, and Butler went off; went back and learned that two other men were stabbed; saw a man down at the time of the fight, but could not recognize him; saw a knife at the time; it looked like a pocket knife; there was a third disturbance a short time after the second, and it was at this that I beard Patrick say he was stabbed; should think that Keenan was drunk when he first came on the ground.

ground.
Patrick Casey, of No. 26 Warren street, testified to Patrick Casey, of No. 26 Warren street, testified to the origin of the affray; saw Butler at the hotel, and accompanied him part of the way to his work; they talked about Burns, and Barney said if they abused him he would stick them with a knife, at the same time showing him a pocket-knife; left him on the road and came back; shortly after Butler returned, and

a-ked who had struck Burns: a bloody handkerchief was hanging out of Burns's pocket, which called attention to the fact that he had been struck; Joseph McCarty was then standing on the stoop of the dance-house, and Butler went up to him; McCarty appeared in the act of drawing off his coat; fearing they were going to fight I caught hold of Butler, and asked a man to take hold of McCarty; Mahady rushed out of the dance-house, with his coat off, and took hold of me, saying I had no business with that man; his sister, another girl and my son, also took hold of me, and held me tight; Mahady and McCarty then both attacked Butler, in connection with another man; saw McCarty have Butler by the hair, and all three were trying to strike him; I remarked that this was brutal treatment, and a minute after, Joseph McCarty came to me with his hand at his side and said he was stabbed; they then loosened their hold of me, and a man came running to me and asked the nearest way to a doctor, and said that Mahady was stabbed; saw no knife used, and the whole affair was over in less than a moment: some of the patties were slightly in liquor.

Bernard Grey, sworn—Resides in Pacific street, between Grand and Classon avenues; saw a row in front of McCarty's, between 4 and 5 o'clock; a man was down and the McCarty's were beating and kicking him; did not know then who the prostrate man was; when the crewd dispersed a little, recognized Butler going toward the house; by his appearance judged he was the man that was down; saw five or six men after him.

The investigation was here adjourned till this

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THE BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH BRIBERY CASE.

INVESTIGATION

BEFORE THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN INTO THE CHARGE OF BRIBERY AGAINST ALDERMAN PRESTON OF THE FIFTEENTH WARD.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening at o'clock, for the purpose of investigating the case of Alderman Preston, who stood charged with receiving a bribe from Mr. De Burg of the chemical works at the foot of Division avenue.

Aldermen Preston and Walsh were members of the

Board of Health, and some few weeks since complaint was made to the Board of Health that the factory of Mr. De Burg was a nuisance and detrimental to the public health. A Committee consisting of Aldermen Preston Walsh and Schols was appointed to investigate the same, and, if it should be found necessary, to have the same abated. This Committee, in the discharge of their duty, vis-

ited the establishment, and the next morning after their visit reported to the Board of Health that they had examined into the matter, and found that there had examined into the matter, and found that there was a quantity of decaying flesh and dried night-soil, which emitted a most intolerable smell, and was certainly detrimental to public health. They stated that those articles were used in the manufacture of super phosphate of lime, and they had directed Mr. De Burg to remove the same, and purify his establishment.

ment.

Mr. De Burg promised to comply with the directions of the Committee, and on a subsequent visit found that he had done as directed. The offensive substances had been either removed or deodorized, and the establishment had been cleaned and was no

substances had been either removed of decoorized, and the establishment had been cleaned and was no longer offensive.

A few days after this Alderman Preston, as Chairman of the Committee, cailed upon De Burg at his establishment, and upon examination found that the directions of the Board had been complied with. At this interview, Mr. De Burg expressed himself as being perfectly satisfied with the manner in which he had been treated by the Committee, and stated that he desired to make the Board of Health a present, and asked Preston replied that for himself he did not want any money, but if he choose to make them a present he could do so. He then offered a check, which was declined, and a day or two after he met Preston in the street and gave him \$250—which Preston accepted and put it in his pocket.

A few days after the fact transpired that Preston had received the money, Alderman Kaibhleisch offered a resolution in the Board of Aldermen, inquiring into the truth of such rumors affecting the Board of Health. A Committee consisting of Aldermea Kalbfleisch, Van Brunt, Wilson, Jenkins and Rowe were appointed to investigate the matter, and they made their report on a week last Monday, June 29, when it was made the special order for last evening.

Upon the roll being called, the following members were present:

Alderman Plerson, President, Alderman Cashow, Russell, Alderman Plerson, President, Alderman Cashow, Russell,

were present:
Alderman Pierson, President, Alderman Cashow, Russell, O'Neil, Lowber, Fowler, Dorlon, Dohetty, Marrin, Clarke, Del Vecchie, Rowe, Van Brunt, Spader, Bogart, Oliver, Slaw, Fitman, Waish, Vall, Barmon, Woglom, Wilson, Smith, Colohan, Preston, Ralpha, Bliss, Palmer, Kalhfielsch, Suydam, Schols and Jenkins—33. at-McNamee, Hudson, McMahon, Snyder and Wal-

The minutes of the last meeting were read and ap-

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The report of the Committee of Investigation was then read.

Ald. Fowler moved that Ald. Preston be heard in his defense. The motion was carried.

Ald. Preston stated that he was prepared to offer his defense, and was prepared with counsel.

Permission was given to him to appear by counsel, and Mr. Heary L. Clinton appeared and asked that full notes of the evidence might be furnished him as it was taken before the Committee of Investigation. If it could not be furnished this evening he would like to have it before he made his final argument.

A'd Waiters here entered the room, as well as Ald.

to have it before he made his heal argument.

A'd. Walters here entered the room, as well as Ald.

McMshon.

Several members spoke in favor of allowing Ald.

Preston to introduce all evidence which he might desire to produce on the part of the defense. Ald. Clarke made a motion to that effect.

Ald. Fowler opposed the motion to introduce other testimony than that produced before the Committee. He opposed the idea of producing testimony which was taken before the Committee with a view to procure an adjournment of the case to another day. He held that the gentiemen composing the Committee were of such a character that it was tantamount to a fefort to impeach their character in thus calling for the were of such a character that it was tantamount to effort to impeach their character in thus calling for the notes of the testimony before the Committee. After a reading of the resolution of Ald. Clarke he seconded

the motion.

Alderman Scholes advocated the motion, and locked upon this Investigating Committee as similar to a Grand Jury, and the evidence altogether exparte. Before the Committee there was no opportantly for a cross-examination of witnesses, and he was not willing to adopt any report on such testimony as that brought before the Committee. He was anxious to fally investigate the matter, and wished to make an examination of some facts himself, and for that purpose desired to have all the witnesses who were brought before the Committee to be cited before the Board. He moved to amend the motion of Ald. Clouse to that effect. The motion was carried.

Mr. Clinton referred to two leading articles in The Eagle and Times of Brooklyn, stating that Alderman Preston desired to state the matter off, and for that purpose had endeavored to prevent a quorum from being present this evening. He denied the assertions and stated that he courted an investigation, and was not afraid to have a most searching course pursued in the matter. His client felt himself to be perfectly innecent of any crime and had not violated any law or rule of the Board.

With a few remarks he called Dr. Warren Cleventer and the party of the Board.

necent of any crime and had not violated any law or rule of the Board.

With a few remarks he called Dr. Warren Cleveland, who being sworn, stated that he is the Health officer of the city; visited the premises of Mr. De Burg in the early part of June, in company with Ald. Schols, Walsh and Preston; found large quantities of dried animal flesh that had been boiled, also a quantity of night soil; gave no directions as to what should be done to remove the nuisance, nor did I give an opinion as to what should be done to remove the nuisance; I understood that the offensive material should be removed, and so understood it to be the opinion of the Committee; visited the establishment alterward and found that the order of the Board of Health had been complied with fully; I was present when Preston and De Burg had a conversation on this subject; it was at Preston's house; De Burg was asked whether he had paid any money as a consideration for his official services as a member of the Board of Health and replied that he had never paid him any money to influence his action one way or the other; the question was asked by Preston; saw De Burg after that time, and he said he never had paid Preston any money on any official influence, either past, present, or future; he said he had made him a preent of \$2.50; he said his money was his ewn and he could do as he pleased with it; he spoke of the manner in which he had been treated in the matter, and expressed himself as intending to make a present to the members of the Board of Health.

By Members of the Board of Health.

By Members of the Board Did not say why he did not give the members of the Board Did not say why he did not give the members of the Board Did not say why he did not give the members of the Board Did not say why he did not give the members of the Board Did not say and pass called and aworn—Was a member of the Board of Health, being requested to do so by various citizens; the Mayor appointed myself and Ald. Walsh and Preston as a Committee to exercine the premises

day and made an investigation; we went to a brick building, and being refused admission. I told the clerk in charge that we had power to visit every building in the city that was a nuisance; Mr. De Burg was absent at the time; we reported the matter to the Board, and were directed to abate the same; we took about a dezen officers and went to the building, and on going to the brick building found a quantity of dead flesh and dried night soil; there was a terrible stench all aboat this building; white we were examining, Preston called my attention to about 900 harrels of flesh which had had been prepared and brought from Barren Island; he, De Burg, related the manner in which this flesh was prepared at Barren Island, after which it was barreled up and brought to this place; the clerk informed us that they themselves had been afraid that the place would be reported to the Board of Health; the clerk assured us that the nuisance should be abated, and telegraphed to Mr. De Burg, who appeared before the Board on Monday morning in company with Mr. Gorman, his Attorney.

Monday morning in company with Mr. Gorman, his Attorney.

After the Board adjourned Mr. De Burg informed us that he had a large amount of capital invested in the business, and hoped that the Board would not shut up his place, as it would ruin him; he said that he would remove the objectionable portion of his stock and keep his place in such a condition as not to become a nuisance; I told him the Board had no intention of destroying his property if he did what was required; he made an appointment to meet us at his place and take us through the place; I arrived there first, and soon after met Preston, Walsh and the Health Officer; Preston, Walsh and De Burg walked off one side and had some talk; I remained with the Health Officer; soon after Preston came back and said there would be no trouble about the matter, but it was only a question of time. We inquired how long it would take to remove it and be said that it would take about six or ten days Preston stated positively that the stuff must remove it and be said that it would take about six or ten days Preston stated positively that the stuff must be removed at once, and would listen to no talk about de oderzing it. Walsh had but little to say about it. Mr. De Burg consented to this, and we gave him ten days to remove it. After this, Walsh, De Burg, Preston and myself went to take a drink at the Washington Hotel. We went there, and then my suspicions were aroused by the actions and language of De Burg, who was talking to his German workman. After talking for some time we left Mr. Brown, the Health Warden, in charge, and gave him directions to see that the order was complied with. Brown afterward repeated to us that the orders of the Board had been complied with strictly. On motion of Ald. Preston, Ald. Walsh was added to the Committee on Investigation into De Berg's practices, as was shown by the minutes of the Board of Health.

George Walsh, sworn—Am a brother of Ald. Walsh

of He alth.

George Walsh, sworn—Am a brother of Ald. Walsh and know Ald. Preston; bad a conversation with De Burg on this subject; he said that he never gave Preston any money for any services he had rendered or were to be rendered, and said he had a right to use his mercy as he pleased; he said he had a right to use his mercy as he pleased; he said he had never been approached about the matter of a thousand dollars by any member of the Board of Health: this conversation took place in Wall street, New-York; Dr. Cleveland was present; we did not meet De Burg by appointment, and was not requested to ask them by any person whatever; it was not a preconcerted plan to meet at this time; it was a few days since that this conversation took place.

One of the members of the Board requested that Ald. Kalbfleisch be called to the stand.

Mr. Clinton objected to this course, as he considered the case to be closed on the part of the prosecution, and it was not right to open it again.

Some considerable argument was had on this point. Alderman Kowe contended that it was but just that Alderman Kalbfleisch should have an opportunity to explain as a member of the Board and as Chairman of the Committee.

Aldermen Clarke and Del Vecchio also advocated the proposition.

Mr. Clinton contended that everything that was

Aldernien Clarke and Del Vecchio also alvected the proposition.

Mr. Clinton contended that everything that was bearing against Ald. Preston had been embodied in the report, and that was all they could be called upon to answer.

Ald. Van Brunt withdrew his call upon Ald. Kalbfleisch, but would call upon the Alderman to make a statement after the remarks of counsel should have been heard.

been heard.
This Mr. Clinton objected to, as he would not be

been heard. Clinton objected to, as he would not be able to re ply to them.

Ald, Kulbfleisch stated he had been charged with violating a pledge of secreey with Ald. Preston, and he would show that he had not done so, but if called to the stand he would tell what had been told him in reference to Preston.

Alderman Preston replied, and said that he had no intention of using any disrespectfal language toward Alderman Kalbfleisch was called to the stand and sworn—Testified that the first knowledge he had of this matter was on the Saturday previous to the offering the resolution in the Board; he heard that some members of the Beard had received a bribe from De Burg: I said if that was so I would find it eut; on the Menday evening I offered the resolution, Preston asked me who told me about the matter; I told him that the man who paid the money told me; we rode up in the stage, and Preston and I had a conversation at his request, and ke said, You know all and I will own up, but Walsh is at the bottom of the whole matter; I told him if walsh was in the scrape, why not surrender him? he said, If you will let up on me I will give you Walsh; I urged him to make the necessary statement, and he said, If you will ket up on me I will give you Walsh; I urged him to make the necessary statement, and he said, If you will ket up on me I will give you Walsh; I urged him to make the necessary statement, and he said, If you will ket up on me I will give you will ket up to me I will give you when the proposed in the stage, and preston was doing the dirty work for Walsh; I first heard of this matter of the first was the bettom of it, and that \$1,000 was to be paid, of which \$250 had been paid on account; this was what De Burg told me, and he said that he thought Preston was doing the dirty work for Walsh; I first heard of this matter of the first his was what De Burg told me, and he said that he thought Preston was doing the dirty work for Walsh; I first heard of this matter of the first had Walsh was at the bettom of it, and that started me to investigate the matter; De Burg said he had to pay the money to keep the Aldermen quiet; he told him if he wanted to get out of the difficulty to

use copperas pretty freely.

Ald. Schols asked witness if there was any testi-Ald. Schols asked witness if there was any testimony taken before the Committee to implicate any other member of the Committee than Waish and Presten; he replied that there was not; did not know that there was a complaint against De Burg until a day or two before that Saturday.

Cross Cathined by Mr. Chinton—De Burg was the

two before that Saturday.

Cross-Catalined by Mr. Cinton—De Burg was the first one who told me that \$250 was paid; had heard there was money paid before De Burg told me; Ald. Weglom told me on Saturday morning; he said it had been talked of in the Committee the night before; he said he got his information from James Rodwell; did not go to see De Burg on Saturday; don't know who told Rodwell; the first move I made in the matter was on Monday; when I went to De Burg he hesitated a little, but finally told me about it that he had paid money to some Aldermen; he looked rather astonished that I had come down on such an errand; he did seem surprised that I had heard of it, but made no expression of surprise; did not ask how I heard it; told him I knew it was true; did not say I heard it from the man to whom he paid the money; he then told me that he paid the money to keep in the good graces of the Board of Health; that they had threatened him so strongly that he was afraid they would tear down his buildings; he spoke of one or two Aldermen who had made threats; don't think he mentioned Schols, but did mention Preston as making these threats; should be more likely to pick out Preston as taking bribes than I would Schols; the conversation on this day was directed to the payment of the money and the threats of tearing down his building if he did not abate the nuisance. I had another conversation with him, and afterward I went to get De Burg to meet the Committee. We went to his effice to take his testimony; he seemed willing to give his testimony; did not agree to keep the conversation with Preston confidential, nor never pledged myself to keep it so.

The witness was submitted to a long cross-examination at the hands of Mr. Clinton, hut nothing material to the issue was clicited.

Ey members of the Board—Don't recollect, but

tien at the hands of Mr. Clinton, but nothing material to the issue was elicited.

By members of the Board—Don't recollect, but think that De Burg made an apology for disclosing the matter when before the Committee; he said it had injured his business very much South, and he wanted to clear himself of all blame in the matter; said nothing to Presten about giving back the money; the reason I suggested to go to De Burg's office was for fear that he might be tampered with.

The case was here closed, when Ald. Preston was requested to make a statement under oath.

He was then aworn, and testified that he asked

The case was here closed, when Ald. Preston was requested to make a statement under oath.

He was then sworn, and testified that he asked Kalbifeisch if he should give the money back, and he told me to keep the money; I asked his advice in regard to this matter in confidence, I did ask him to give me his confidence when I made my statement to him, and he gave me his confidence decidedly, and assured me that it should not be used to my disadvantage; never supposed that the money was paid with a view to influence my official action; everything the Board of Health sequired of De Berg was performed before the money was paid; have never received a dollar with a view to influence me in my official action, whatever; this conversation took place on the Monday night after the meeting of the Board when the resolution was offered by Kalbifeisch; I most energetically declared to De Berg that unless he kept his place in a good condition I would not be responsible for what the Board of Health might do; my motive to keep the matter quiet was that I knew the public would look upon the transaction in a very different light from what it really was; never told Kalbifeisch that if he would wait a few weeks he could catch Walsh; he told me that if I would implicate Walsh he would let up on me and be very easy; I told him that Walsh was entirely innocent of taking money in

this matter; the testimony in the printed report is substantially the same as I gave it before the Com-

mittee.

The case here finally rested, and Mr. Cliates suggested that the Beard might adjourn till some other evening, in order that he might be able to analyze the testimony fully, so that he would be fully prepared.

The Board ther adjourned till Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, for the final disposition of the case.

ANOTHER RIOT IN MACKERELVILLE.

Some rowdies living in the locality known as Mackerelville got into a general fight about III e'clock last night. Sergeaut Lockwood and a posse of policemen of the Seventeenth Ward instantly repaired to the scene of tumult, and succeeded in arresting two of the ringleaders, who gave their names as Peter McAuley and Themas O'Kavannab, when the rabble, consistie of several hundred persons, commenced as attack upon the police with brickbars, stones and other mis-siles, with a view of rescuing the prisoners. The offi-cers, however, drove the crowd back and conducted their prisoners to the Station-House, where they were locked up for the right. Officer Sutton, a brave young fellow, got slightly hurt by being struck on the with a paving-stone. One of the parties arrested was recently an applicant for a situation as policeman is the Wood force, and last night expressed his indiges tion at the idea of arresting bim.

FIRES.

FIRE IN LIBERTY STREET.

Shortly after 12 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the six-story building, No. 76 Liberty street, of German fancy goods, and an alarm promptly gives.

In consequence of the iron window shutters on the front windows being closed, the firemen were delayed

considerably, and much time was consumed in forcing said shutters. The fire meantime gained great head way, and before it could be subdued the building was almost entirely destroyed.

The fire seemed to have originated in the second of

third stories, and to have made its way throughout the premises before being discovered.

The adjoiring building, No. 74, occupied by G. A. & W. White, importers of willows, and F. Andrews, importer of cigars, and No. 78, occupied by T. Roes, importer of china and glass ware, were much damage

The loss will reach \$45,000 or \$50,000. Owing to the lateness of the hour and the absence of the occupants of the building, our reporter was unable to as-certain any account of the losses and insurances.

WORTH MONUMENT.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council on the crection of a suitable monument to Maj. Gen. Worth, met vesterday morning.

Worth, met yesterday morning.

Mr. Battersos exhibited a drawing of the proposed structure, which is to be erected in the triangular piece of ground at the junction of Fifth syenue and Broadway, at Twenty-fourth street. An equestrian statue of Gen. Worth, wrought in bronze, a tropby of arms, inscriptions commemorative of his participation, in the battles on the Western frontier, in Florida and Mexico, are designed thereon.

Mr. Batterson conten plates bying the foundation in a few days, and the monument will be completed on the 26th of August, when it will be inaugurated with appropriate ceremonies.

The Committee favored all the suggestions of Mr. Batterson, and concluded to set about furnishing a copper box and contents as a record of the time, to be deposited in the foundation of the memento.

the sun. They have been hatching ever since, and I presume are not all out yet. When first hatched they are quite light in color and but small in size. But there are two things that they can do "right smart" from the first, viz: hop and est. They hop first and keep hopping till they find something the action of the start of the same they are nowing anny about it either, for they don't stop till the supply is exhausted. Of course the consecutive are completely eaten and destroyed in a degree of the same fate. Some farmers, becoming discouraged storaged that the same fate. a 6"y. Oats fare no better, and corn will doubtless share the same fate. Some farmers, becoming discouraged, stopped short in their planting and sowing, declaring they would not waste their seed. Others put in their whole crop, but with faint prospect of ever getting back anything. Some have hoped that they would leave, which they doubtless will do when they get wings, which will not be, I fear, till everything in the way of crops is destroyed. As yet they don't eat grass much, but of course when other things are gone they will take that, and then stock must suffer. Water treatment seems to suit them, for they are all the smarter after a hard rain. They come from the West and travel East; and when they have caten everything in Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois will have to share the same fate, as our stock is sufficient for all the country below us."

KEEP A GOOD COW-OR NONE .- Amoa Kinsley, of Jamestown, Chautauque County, N. Y., gives the following account of the product of a good butter-making cow for one month, between April 25 and May 25, 1857. He says:

cow for one month, between April 25 and May 25, 1857. He says:

"Said cow is of our common breed; medium size; seven years old; was wintered on corn fodder, the product of one and a half acres, together with one quart of corn meal night and morning, wet with the slops of the house, when I had any, and when not, with water, being stabled constantly except when she could be as confertable out doors. The butter was a naturactured by a yourg woman who lived with us my wife being sick at the time), who professed no particular skill in butter-making; yet the result was 45 pounds and ten ounces of butter of first quality. And now permit me to remark that it is my opinion that if dairymeb in general would keep one-half as many cows as they now keep, and select their best and keep hem in prime order and fatten the rest, they would realize a third if not double the profit they do from the whole number. Farmers often milk whatever happens to fall into their hands that looks like a cow, not realizing, perhaps, that it costs just as much to keep one that makes half a pound of butter a day, nait it does to keep one that will give a pound at half a day. My cow does not give what would be called a large mess of milk—averaging only about 17 pounds to the milking in the best of the season; yet she averages over one and a half pounds of butter a day. In my opinion a cow that will not average a pound a day for half the year should he discarded from the herd devoted to butter-making.

A Missourian's Traveling Bag.—During the resion of the Democratic National Couvertion in this city, a delegate (whether an issider or outsider, we do not remember, which fact we are particular to state, as the story is "most veritable") having taken breakfast at the St. Charles, walked up to the counter and demanded his bill. He was asked what he had had and the reply was—"Six brandy cock-tails, fea and test?" This, so far as breakfast is concerned, is without a parallel. But an incident recently came under our observation well worthy to go down to immortality with it. A gentleman from Missouri was in attendance at Lexington at the laying of the contention of the Clay Morument on the Fourth, and his bagage undergoing investigation was found to consist of a carpet sack containing four bottles of whicky art is o revolvers, one shirt and two collars. One of his traveling companions said that the shirt had been put in simply to keep the bottles from breaking. A MISSOUBIAN'S TRAVELING BAG.-During the